

CERTAMEN HARVARD INTERMEDIATE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://certamenharvardintermediate.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

1. After settling in Egypt, Io was worshiped as which deity?
 - A. Horus
 - B. Isis
 - C. Osiris
 - D. Bastet
2. Which of the following words is not derived from the same root as the others: achieve, catch, cabbage, captain?
 - A. Cabbage
 - B. Captain
 - C. Achieve
 - D. Catch
3. Which of the following terms defines a formal Roman marriage ceremony?
 - A. Confarreatio
 - B. Usus
 - C. Coemptiō
 - D. Contubernium
4. Who was the Eastern ruler from whom Constantine fled?
 - A. Diocletian
 - B. Galerius
 - C. Maxentius
 - D. Licinius
5. What deity did Menelaus meet to discover the location of Odysseus?
 - A. Apollo
 - B. Zeus
 - C. Proteus
 - D. Ares

6. What general category describes the meanings of the Latin nouns "sagitta," "iaculum," "tēlum," and "gladius"?
- A. Tools
 - B. Clothing
 - C. Weapons
 - D. Transport
7. What aspect of Greek mythology does the story of Telegonus and Odysseus represent?
- A. Divine retribution
 - B. Fate and destiny
 - C. Family tragedy
 - D. Heroic adventure
8. Which form corresponds to the verb fertis when changed to imperfect and subjunctive?
- A. Fugeretis
 - B. Ferrētis
 - C. Ferrētis
 - D. Fertis
9. What is the Latin equivalent of the English phrase "from soup to nuts"?
- A. Ad infinitum
 - B. Ab ōvō usque ad mala
 - C. Et cetera
 - D. Veni, vidi, vici
10. Which king of Troy caused the sack of the city by refusing to pay Heracles?
- A. Priam
 - B. Laomedon
 - C. Hector
 - D. Menelaus

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. After settling in Egypt, Io was worshiped as which deity?

- A. Horus
- B. Isis**
- C. Osiris
- D. Bastet

Io was worshiped as the deity Isis after she settled in Egypt. In mythology, Isis is a prominent goddess associated with motherhood, magic, and fertility, often considered a protective figure and a great healer. When Io arrived in Egypt, she was ultimately identified with this powerful goddess, reflecting the blending of different cultural deities and the integration of Io's identity into the existing Egyptian pantheon. The connection between Io and Isis arises partly from the similar roles they play in mythological narratives concerning transformation and divine protection. Furthermore, Isis's qualities and the attributes she embodies resonated with the experiences of Io, making her worship a natural continuation in the context of Egyptian religion. The other deities mentioned, while significant in their own right, do not align with the particular worship of Io. This context helps clarify why the identification of Io with Isis is the correct answer in this multiple-choice scenario.

2. Which of the following words is not derived from the same root as the others: achieve, catch, cabbage, captain?

- A. Cabbage
- B. Captain
- C. Achieve
- D. Catch**

The word "catch" stands out as the option not derived from the same root as the others. The terms "achieve," "cabbage," and "captain" share roots in Latin or related sources while "catch" has Germanic origins. "Achieve" traces back to the Latin root "ad-capere," which means "to take to oneself." "Cabbage" comes from the Latin "capitia," indicating a type of head, specifically in reference to the rounded form of the plant. The word "captain" originates from the Latin "capitaneus," which refers to a leader or chief, stemming from the word "caput," meaning "head." In contrast, "catch" comes from Old English "ceccan," which means "to seize." Thus, the connection of the first three words to Latin roots highlights their common etymological background, while "catch" diverges significantly due to its Germanic heritage. This difference in origin underscores why "catch" does not belong to the same root category as "achieve," "cabbage," and "captain."

3. Which of the following terms defines a formal Roman marriage ceremony?

- A. Confarreatio
- B. Usus
- C. Coemptiō
- D. Contubernium

The term that defines a formal Roman marriage ceremony is indeed *confarreatio*. This was a highly religious and formal type of marriage among the ancient Romans, primarily reserved for patricians. The ceremony involved various rituals, including the sharing of a sacred cake made from spelt (*far*), which was a key aspect of its namesake. *Confarreatio* established a distinct legal status and was significant in reinforcing social and familial alliances among the patrician class. It required the presence of ten witnesses and a *flamen Dialis* (a priest), highlighting its formal and sacred nature. This type of marriage conferred specific rights and privileges, making it not only a personal union but also a significant social contract within Roman society. The other options represent different aspects of Roman relationship dynamics. *Usus* refers to a less formal union based on cohabitation, while *coemptiō* pertains to a form of marriage that involved a form of sale and was often used among plebeians. *Contubernium*, on the other hand, defined a cohabitation arrangement that did not constitute a legal marriage. Thus, *confarreatio* is uniquely positioned as the formal and religiously sanctioned marriage ceremony.

4. Who was the Eastern ruler from whom Constantine fled?

- A. Diocletian
- B. Galerius
- C. Maxentius
- D. Licinius

The Eastern ruler from whom Constantine fled was Galerius. Galerius was a prominent figure during the Tetrarchy, the system of governance established by Diocletian, which divided the Roman Empire into multiple regions ruled by different emperors. His tenure was marked by significant persecution of Christians, and his relationship with Constantine was strained due to political and personal rivalry. Constantine initially faced challenges in his rise to power, including conflicts with Galerius, who was an established emperor in the East. After Galerius's death, the political landscape shifted, allowing Constantine to consolidate his power, ultimately leading to the end of the Tetrarchy and his ascent as the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. This context reinforces why Galerius is the correct answer as the ruler from whom Constantine fled, rather than other figures like Diocletian, Maxentius, or Licinius, each of whom held different roles and contexts in the history of that era.

5. What deity did Menelaus meet to discover the location of Odysseus?

- A. Apollo
- B. Zeus
- C. Proteus
- D. Ares

Menelaus met with Proteus, the shape-shifting sea god, to learn the whereabouts of Odysseus. In the context of Homer's "Odyssey," Proteus has the ability to change his form and is known for being a keeper of knowledge, particularly about the past and future. Menelaus encountered Proteus during his own journey home from the Trojan War and, after capturing him, demanded the information he sought. This interaction is significant as it illustrates themes of knowledge and the quest for information in Greek mythology, highlighting Proteus's role as a mysterious and prophetic figure. Menelaus's encounter with Proteus emphasizes the importance of divine guidance in the heroes' journeys within epic literature.

6. What general category describes the meanings of the Latin nouns "sagitta," "iaculum," "tēlum," and "gladius"?

- A. Tools
- B. Clothing
- C. Weapons**
- D. Transport

The nouns "sagitta," "iaculum," "tēlum," and "gladius" all belong to the category of weapons in Latin. "Sagitta" refers specifically to an arrow, used for shooting from a bow. "Iaculum" can denote a thrown weapon or javelin. "Tēlum" is a more general term that covers various kinds of weapons, particularly spears or missiles. Finally, "gladius" specifically means sword, a key weapon in Roman military culture. Collectively, these terms represent various forms of weaponry used in combat, illustrating their categorization as weapons rather than tools or other items like clothing or transport.

7. What aspect of Greek mythology does the story of Telegonus and Odysseus represent?

- A. Divine retribution
- B. Fate and destiny
- C. Family tragedy**
- D. Heroic adventure

The story of Telegonus and Odysseus highlights the theme of family tragedy, reflecting the deeper emotional connections and conflicts within familial relationships in Greek mythology. Telegonus, the son of Odysseus and Circe, embarks on a quest that ultimately leads to tragic circumstances, showcasing the complexity and sometimes destructive nature of familial ties. The narrative emphasizes how misunderstandings and the yearning for connection can lead to sorrow and confusion among family members. This focus on the emotional and tragic elements of family relationships aligns closely with the tragic fates that many characters in Greek myths encounter, illustrating the profound impact of family dynamics. Other themes may be present within the story, such as the notion of fate or the heroic quality of adventures, but the central focus here is on the tragedy that arises from family connections and the consequences that ensue from them.

8. Which form corresponds to the verb fertis when changed to imperfect and subjunctive?

- A. Fugeretis
- B. Ferrētis
- C. Ferrētis**
- D. Fertis

The verb "fertis" is the second person plural of "ferre," which means "to carry" or "to bear," in the present indicative active voice. To change "fertis" to the imperfect subjunctive, you need to change it to its appropriate form based on the rules of Latin verb conjugation. The imperfect subjunctive of "ferre" is formed from the infinitive "ferre" with the addition of the appropriate ending. The base of "ferre" used in the imperfect subjunctive is "fer-." The second person plural ending for this form would then be "retis," which gives us "ferrētis." In this context, "ferrētis" corresponds correctly to the form of "fertis" when changed to the imperfect subjunctive in the second person plural. This makes it the right answer, as it accurately reflects both the tense and the mood specified in the question. Other options do not fit the criteria of an imperfect subjunctive form of "fertis" and do not reflect the proper transformation needed.

9. What is the Latin equivalent of the English phrase "from soup to nuts"?

- A. Ad infinitum
- B. Ab ōvō usque ad mala**
- C. Et cetera
- D. Veni, vidi, vici

The phrase "from soup to nuts" is an idiomatic expression that refers to the entirety of a process or a complete range of activities, typically in the context of a meal served from start to finish. The Latin equivalent "Ab ōvō usque ad mala" translates to "from the egg to the apples," which is also used to signify the entirety of a sequence, indicating that something includes everything in between. The phrase itself reflects the progression of a traditional Roman meal, starting with the first course (often eggs) and concluding with the dessert (frequently apples). This understanding of a full course meal aligns well with the idea behind the English idiom, making it an apt comparative expression. Other options such as "Ad infinitum," which means "to infinity," refers to something that goes on without end, rather than the completeness of a process. "Et cetera" translates to "and so on," indicating continuation but not the entirety. "Veni, vidi, vici," meaning "I came, I saw, I conquered," is related to a decisive action rather than a complete sequence. Thus, the selected answer is particularly appropriate for conveying the concept of a complete and encompassing range.

10. Which king of Troy caused the sack of the city by refusing to pay Heracles?

- A. Priam
- B. Laomedon**
- C. Hector
- D. Menelaus

The king of Troy who caused the sack of the city by refusing to pay Heracles is indeed Laomedon. This incident is rooted in Greek mythology, where Laomedon struck a deal with Heracles to build the walls of Troy in exchange for a set reward, typically described as horses or gold. However, once the work was completed, Laomedon failed to fulfill his promise and refused to pay Heracles. In retaliation for this betrayal, Heracles assembled a fleet to attack Troy. His subsequent siege and the eventual conquering of the city were significantly influenced by this unfulfilled promise. This myth illustrates themes of honor and loyalty that were vital in ancient Greek culture, showcasing the consequences of dishonoring agreements. Laomedon's refusal to honor his commitment to Heracles led directly to the downfall of Troy, marking him as a pivotal figure in that tragic narrative. The other figures mentioned, such as Priam, Hector, and Menelaus, are notable in the context of the Trojan War but did not play a direct role in the events surrounding Heracles or the sack of Troy that stemmed from Laomedon's actions.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://certamenharvardintermediate.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE